Vol. XXVII .... No. 8,155.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BY ATLANTIC THERMSALES TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, May 28.-The clauses of the Reform bill groviding for a more hibaral extension of the franchise, have been adopted by the House of Commons. Midnight - At the chee of the session to night all the sections of the Reform bill, as amended, had been accepted by the Hosee of Commens, with the exception of that portion of the hill which provides for the redistribution of Zeats in Parliament. In the House of Lords to-night the bill obestinning the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was passed. CORN. May 28.-The prisoner O'Brien, who was vesterday do dared guilty of high treason by the jury, was to day sessenged by the Judge to suffer the extreme senalty of the lay. It is supposed, however, that his scatence will be commuted to imprisonment for life, in common with the other Fenians who had previor sly been condemned to die.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Bo DEN, May 28.-Evening.-The Baden Governmeet officially denies the truth of the statements made by the French press that Prussia was strengthening the fortifications and increasing the armament of the City of Rastadt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Laverroot, May 28-2 p. m.—The barks Bogota, Capt. Martin, from San Francisco, January 2, and Zanga, Capt.

Jewett, from San Francisco, January 16, arrived at this BREST, May 28 .- The General Transatlantic Company's

steamer Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmon, from New-York May 18, arrived at this port late last evening, on the way to Havre. Norg. - This is the vessel in regard to which an irresponsible rumor of disaster-was circulated within 86 hours after her leaving this port. It will be noticed he made the voyage to Brest in about 91 days.—ED.1 QUEENSTOWN, May 28.-The Canard freight steamship Parifa, Capt. Langland, from New-York May 15, arrived

here this morning, on the way to Liverpool. 2 p. m.-The Inman steamship City of Limerick, Capt. Phillips, from New-York on the 11th inst., arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 28-2 p. m .- The Hamburg-Amercan Company's steamship Hammonia, Capt. Eblers, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived at this port at H o'clock this forenoon, on the way to Hamburg. LONDONDERRY, May 28-2 p. m.—The steamship Nes-torian, Capt. Dution, from Quebec May 15, arrived here

to-day, on her way to Liverpool. HAVEE, May 28-2 p. m.-The steamship Fulton, Capt. Townsend, of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company (American line), which left New-York on the 11th of

May, arrived here on Wednesday last. PALMOUTH, Eng., May 28.—The brig Johano, Capt. Oesterman, which left New York on the 10th of April last for Antwerp, put into this port last evening, leaky. The ex-tent of the damage has not yet been ascertained.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 23-10 s. m .- The money market has not yet opened for the transaction of regular business, but it nerally believed that Consols will open at a shade better than last evening's closing quotation, while't is thought there will be no change in the prices of Amer-

Noon-Consols for money, 331. United States Fivetwenty bonds, 725. Illinois Central Railroad shares, 761. Eric Railway shares, 37].

2 p. m.—There is no change to report in the price of

Consols or American Securities since the opening Evening.-Consols closed steady at 901 for money. American Securities - The following are the closing rates;

United States Five-Twenties, 72j; Illinois Central Shares 761; Eric Railway Shares, 29]. FRANKFORT, May 28-Evening .- United States bonds

LIVERPOOL, May 28-10 a. m -Cotton is steady, at 11d. for Middling "Uplands; 111 for Middling Orleans." Bread-

stuffs steady. Provisions steady. Pork very firm Proon .- Cotton is quiet. The estimated sales to-day are

10.030 bales Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11d. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 40/. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Red at 13/2, and White California at 14/. Oats, 16/6 Red at 13/2. 3/6. Barley, 4/7. Pens, 41/6. Provision Produce unchanged. Petroleum-Spirits at 11d.; standard White at 1/3. Pot Ashes, 32/. Resin-Common, 7/3; Fine, 13). Spirits Turpentine, 31/3. Tallow, 43/6. Clover

Seed, 57.

7 p. m.—The markets are generally quiet and unchanged. Cornshowever, has declined 3d, and is now quoted at 30.7 per quarter for Mixed Western.

Evening.—The Cotton market continued quiet to the cond of the day, and closed at the following authorized

equotations: Middling Uplands, 11d.: Middling Oricaus, 114d. The sales of the day exceeded the noon estimate. reaching 12,000 bales. The day exceeded the hoon estimate, reaching 12,000 bales. The advices from Manchester to-day were favorable. The market for goods and varias was firm and steady. The market for Breadstuffs became easier in the latter part of the day. Corn closed at a de-

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1867.

but if it should be laid in its entirety before the read-

manifestly on the charge of treasu-felosy were returned hat evening.

The brad of these new remnerced on Weinerday, the control of the waves. The prisoners were remarkable nen in one way or another. Flood would be a remarkable men in one way or another. Flood would be a remarkable may in any assembly by reason of his personal appearance, which is extremely knowlesses. He are successed that the middle size, and well built. He are successed that the middle size, and well built. He are successed that the middle size, and well built. He are successed that the middle size, and well built. He are successed thing about him is the wonderful elements and brill lines of this gases. He wears his hair parted in the middle size and he without the crost noticeable thing about him is the wonderful elements and brill lines of this gases. He wears his hair parted in the middle size, and the size of the successed of this gases. He wears his hair parted in the middle size with the faces noticeable thing about him is the wonderful elements and brill lines of this gase. He wears his hair parted in the middle size with the faces noticeable thing about him is the wonderful elements and brill lines of the gase. He wears his hair parted in the middle size with the faces noticeable thing about him is the wonderful elements and brill lines of the gase of the success of the su

the Menideur Paris refuses to be quieted on the anni result of the difference between France and Frussia. Some remarks in the semi-official journal, the Pussa, have created an impression that a portion of the Cabinet shares the feelings of discatisfaction expressed by the Carps Lagislative, which promptly checked an attempt at applicate which the Marquis do Monsiler's announcement of the decision of the London Conference on Laxemburg caused.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes an article on the subject of the treaty, in which it says: "France has always protected the small neighboring States. Questions always protected the small neighboring States. Questions connected with their independence had always been, and especially in recent times, the determining motive of her policy. It will their forc, escape no one, that one of the consequences of the treaty is to restore the Datch Government and the King Grand Duke to the plentiale of their rights of sovereignty over Limburg and Luxemburg which had been partially alterated in consequence of the treaties of 1816."

not last much longer. A week or two of the treatment accorded to convict prisoners will probably end the eareer of the devoted patriot, Edward Duffy. The third prisoner, Cody, is altogether a different stamp of man from the other two. He is a square-built, hand-featured, determined looking person, evidently of, a lower walk of life. In addition to the general charge of Fentanism against him, there is one of a horrible mature. It is that he was President of a committee formed for the purpose of assassinating all parties who might be known to be giving information to the Government or taking an active part in procuring the conviction of the prisoners. The sole authority for this charge against him is the abandanced watch Corydon, and it is really inconceivable how indge or jury should take anything on the uncorrobotated testimony of that unscrapulous villain. Circumstances traced in this case afford some color to his statement, but may not those circumstances have suggested the statement to him? Cody, like Duffy, had been acressed on a previous occasion. He, with four or five other persons, was taken in April, 1866, in a public house in this city which was known as a Fenian rencezvous, and at the time of his capting he behaved very violently? He made several endeavors to draw a loaded revolver which he had about him, and be would have done so but that a policeman held another loaded revolver to his mouth and threatened to blow his brains out if he offered any further resistance. He was detained in prison until October of that year, and was then liberated, no one appears to know why. This ought to have served as a caution to him; but it did not prevent him from running most reckle sky and footherly into the very jaws of danger, and this on a matter altogether unconnected with Fenianism. This follow appears to have a good deal of the rowdy in his nature. Had he only conducted himself decently he would not so, rechably there would be no more about the which is certain to be penal servindee for life. On the evening o The official journal, the Monilcur, says: "The result of the London Conference has been well received both in France and abroad." The next sentence explains the praced and abroad. The last sentence expanse the preceding remark. "It is permitted to hope that nothing will interfere with the Exhibition, the success of which is mereasing, and which attracts an extraordinary and ber of crowned heads to Pars." It speaks in the nighest terms of Lord Stanley, and says that since the Treaty of Commerce in 1850 no nation profits more than England by a guarantee which strengthens the peace of the Continuent."

den Conference are about to appoint a Commission by request of the King of Holland, to examine into the eco-

Ecigium.

The Journal des Debats says that the King of Holland has taken the engagement in the treaty of London net to alleante or cede his rights of Edwards of the Ducky of Luxemburg without the consect of the guaranteeing

apparently about to assault lam. The peliceman came up and desired him to move on. Had Cody done so, probably there would be no more about the matter. But instead of this he made an impudent and threatening answer to the policeman, and repented it in a still more becausing namer when we would be about the policeman and repented it in a still more becausing namer when we would be about the policeman and repented it in a still more becausing namer when we would be about the policeman and repented it in a still more becausing namer when we would be about the policeman and repented it in a still more becausing namer when we would be about the policeman and repented it in a still more becausing namer when we would be about the policeman and repented in the proof of the policeman and repented in the proof of the policeman and the great event of the week before the mail left was the great event of the week before the mail left was the great modele class Reform demonstration at \$t\$-the great event of the week before the mail left was the great modele class Reform demonstration at \$t\$-the great event of the week before the mail left was the great modele class Reform demonstration at \$t\$-the great event of the week before the mail left was a still and the great event of the doors were opened, and the standing coom, but scared any breathing room. Supporting Mr. Morley were Moleight, M. P., John Stmart Mill, M. F., W. E. Forster, M. Edw. Enines, M. P., Barnes, M. F., J. B. Potter, M. Isane Holden, M. P., Sir Henry Heare, Edmind Beal the Rey, Newman Hall, &c., &c. In opening the proceedings, the Chairman was interrupted by such a tunnit rehering that for some minutes he could not proceed. powerful speech was made by Mr. Bright.

then attempted to take bins into custedy, and a struggle ensued, in the course of which Cody drew a revolver, and a darger dropped out of his clothes. Another policeman coming up at the time, he was secured, and taken to the Station-House. On being searched, a document was found on him, giving the names and addresses of the Judges on the special Commission, the jurors who tried Burke and Doran, and a number of the witnesses who had given testimony against them. A suspicious circumstance certainty, yet one which does not prove the existence of an Assassination Committee, though it may have suggested the story to the infamous wretch Corydon. This story came altogether by surprise on the prisoners counsel. Had they known it, they never would have allowed Cody to be tried at the same time as the other two prisoners, whose chances of a fair trial were likely to be predigited by the evidence concerning this assassimation plot. When Mr. Butt discovered that such evidence was to be produced, he grew very indignant at the conduct of the Attorney-General in grouping those three cases together, remonstrated strongly against it and called on the court to elect to try the prisoners separately. The court did not accede to this request, but undertook to impressed the jury the fact that Flood and burty were not in any way involved in those revelations concerning Cody. Mr. Butt's closing speech in defense of the prisoners was an able argument all through, and in its perioration rose to the hight of true oratory. None but a dull and cold heart could be unmoved by its pathos, its passion, its noble aentiment. The Solicitor-General replied for the Crown in a very fair and temperate speech, and Baron Deasy having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. They were then put back till Monday, when senience will be passed, unless the court should allow that an objection raised to the procedure while the jury were considering their verdict invalidates th Mr. Bright, on rising to address the meeting, was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, the whole audience rising and waving hats and handkerchiefs. When silence was restored, the honorable gentleman said residue to the control of the contro Although I dare say we all feel that a great meeting like this is not generally the fittest assembly for the transaction of business, yet I cannot help thinking that there is some important business before us, and in the speeches that have already been delivered some portion of it has

law as well in Birmingham as in Stieffield. They are as good men in Sheffield as in Birmingham. I chain no preference whatever for the town which has returned me to Parliament; but I say if these men are the same men, if in all the duties of life they are count, if, he fore all ether laws of the country they are treated with a just equality, I say it is a memorrous proposition, and unboard of unit this day in the fill legislation, that a bill should have the imperial Parliament which opens its arms with to all the people of Shefflerland closes them atmost absolutely to the people of Euroningham. [Lond cheers ]

THE ARMY BILL If the French Government is sincere in its professions of anxiety for peace, there can be little need of maintaing the army 800,000 strong, and there can be little maintaing the army 800,000 strong, and there can be little fear of the passage of the bill unless war is expected. The debate on the bill is likely to be quite animated. The Endanderd says: "Par from any understanding having been arrived ut, a serious difference exists between the Government and the Committee on several essential points. We may point out a few. The Committee wishes to retain for the Corps. Legalatif the right of voting the annual consingent by a special law, instead of a mere article in the budget. The Government, which never had the remotest idea of infringing in the slightest degree the prerogalities of the Chamber, had accorded the proposal of the Committee, but under these circumstances it held that it was unnecessary to settle beforehand the strength of the army. On the other hand, the signe of 800,000 men had been recommended by the Committee. But was it to be a maximum or a minimum? If it be borne in mind that at present the nominal strength of the army is 500,000 men, it must be admitted that a recreamization, which would increase it only by one-seenth, would be comparatively worthless (à pet gris illusoire). Moreover, the Committee seemed inclined to arrive at that figure of 800,000 men by increasing the time of service, rather than extending the conscription to a larger number of youths. The Committee wanted to extend the period of active service to nine years. . . . We cannot, however, suppose that the Committee wishes to peril a bill indispensable for the national defenses, nor can we admit that the Government will accept provisions which are both unjust and ineffectual."

ITALY.

TRALY.

SIGNOR FERRARA.

The Ratazzi Cabinet has been much strengthened by the Boancial statement. Signor Ferrara has proved himself a practical man, and has already much prestige, although he has been only a month in office. The Florentine Commercial Association have decided to present him a congratulatory address.

A MEDITATED COUP D' ETAT.

It is asserted that the romor is well founded that the King has meditated a coup d'etat to aboush the Constitution; that he is heartily desirons of a reconciliation with the Pope, and wishes to be appointed hereditary Vicar of

the Pope, and wishes to be appointed hereditary Vicar of the Church, with virtual sovereignty at Rome, and that he believes a suspension of the Constitution will bring about such results.

The Lindon Spectator mays of this contemplated movement. "Ou the whole, the attempt would in all probability fail it would certainly fail if Prince Humbert decided and the summer of the contemplated movement." On the whole, the attempt would in all probability fail it would certainly fail if Prince Humbert decided in tady. The King, though liked, and by the soldery even relatived, is not respected, and loyalty to the Hume of saw we under stand it has not yet had tine to grow. The King has forfeited the special love of the Piedmontess, and will have nothing to rely on except the army and the priestheod, both of whom may fail him in the hour of need. The priests are harded by the town population, and in Italy, more than anywhere in the world, the town population is erganized, turbulent, and full of that cohesion which develops itself whenever a city has a long and separate history. He would an a week be called the "Black King," the King who had gone over to the priests, and nothing but force would then hold the populations down. Force, it sterally and ally applied, might do it, but the Italian army, is ill adapted for the work. It is a national army, contains all opinions, is linked with every grade of the population, is unaccustomed to fire on Italians, and has no special reason to worship the King. Had he won Custows he might have relied on it forever, but he lost or helped to lose the first purely Italian picked battle, and soldiers love conquerors nore than heroes."

PRUSSIA. ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times says that considerable anxiety is still felt in that capital because France gives so little sign of an intention to disarm. He states on official German authority that the Emperor has ordered 160,000 men to Chalons, and 80,000 at Metz; has raised the strength of the army to 475,000 men; has paid for 15,000 horses, and bought immense quantities of corn. The French papers declare all these measures are precautionary.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London Globe says: "The Eastern Question that the great such the grantal congress of the grantal c The London Globe says: "The Eastern Question

THE WEST INDIES.

NEWS FROM GUADALOUPE, JAMAICA, PORTO RICO, AND HAYTI-HAVANA ITEMS.

HAVANA, May 15, 1867. We have dates from Pointe-a-Pitre up to the 25th ult. The Boletin Commercial states that a large number of vessels had arrived loaded with hogsheads of coal, &c., but that not only were there notsales for these, the mar-

appointed a new Provisional Ministry, as follows: Menclas Clement, War and Marine; Andre Germain, Finance and Commerce, and charge of Foreign Affairs; Ordo Cameau, Interior and Police; Linstant Pradine, Justice and Public Instruction; U. Lafontant, Religion. The old Provisional Council then relinquished the reins of Government into the hands of Salnave and his Ministers.

The Haytian Constitution provides that in case of the abdication or death of a President, the Senate shall have power to elect a successor; but as it is desired that, in this instance, the will of the whole people of Hayti should be properly ascertained before the election is proceeded with, there must necessarily be some delay, especially as it is proposed to make some important changes in the Constitution. It is considered certain, however, that Salnave will be the choice of the people and the Senate.

Everything was quiet throughout the country, and business prospects remained unchanged, although what is called "the dead senson?" was at hand. Political agitation had subsided at Port au Prince, and overy one was looking forward to an early settlement of the difficulties of the last three months.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. VENEZUELA. .

HAVANA, May 15. From Venezuela we have La Guaiva, Caraceas, and Puerto Cabello dates to the 24th ult. The President had

returned from Carabobo to the Capitol. A small uprising there had been put down; also another at Barquisimeto. The new tariff had been presented; machinery and implements for agriculture are free of duty. GHATEMALA. From Guatemala we have a decree abolishing all

fees for passports in that Republic, and a circular to its Consuls abroad ordering that no fees be charged for pass-port cises in those countries where the same privileges are extended to its inhabitants.

ADVICES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST-GUERRILLAISM IN SINALOA-THE SIEGE OF QUERETARO AND THE CITY OF MEXICO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 .- A letter from Mazatlan. dated the 17th inst., says nearly all the Americans are leaving Mazatlan and Presida. The cotton crop has been a failure for three years past. The State of Sinalea been a failure for three years past. The State of Shaloa was threatened with invasion. Phacino, Vega, and Lazado were raising an army. A new manifesto from these chiefs had been published. It was not known whether Vega would raise a standard of his own or read his mid to one of the great contending parties. It had the appearance of being a private affair of Vega's, who had probably promised Lazardo a part of the pinuder expected.

Advices from the laboral headquarters to May I, report that the imperialists held Queretaro with a force of 1,000 regulars and 2,000 recruits. The Laborals did not expect to capture the place by force of arms, but hoped fo reduce it by starvation. If Maximilian is captured he will certainly be shot. President Juarez dare not save him, as public sentiment has unmittakably decreed his death. The imperialists still occupy the City of Mexico, with 6,000 regulars and a considerable force of conscripts, 6,000 regulars and a considerable force of conscripts, under Laverra. The besieging force unmberts 18,000 men, under the command of Diaz. The Liberals were confident of the capture of the capital at an early day.

RECONSTRUCTION.

LETTER FROM THE HON. THADDEUS STEVENS ON

WASHINGTON, May 28.-The Hon. Thaddens Ste vens has written a letter in vindication of his proposed policy of confiscation, a proof-slip of which has been received in Washington. The letter will appear to-morrow in The Gettysburg (Pennsylvania) Star and Herald, of which the Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives is an editor.

DEAR SIE: Short as your letter is, I tear I cannot an

swer it without violating an injunction of my medica adviser not to become excited. You live in a region which was two or three times invaded by the armies of Jefferson Davis. In the Counties of Eedford, Fulten, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, and York they visited almost every farmer and other inhabitant, and plundered them of their horses, cattle, provisions, wagons, and money, when found, beside some defected cases. They had in assess one thriving village of 6,000 people, and rarned the inhabitants by an invading army, unless such government by victorious, when it always provides by treaty for the payment by the vanquished enemy, I a government which neglects to make such provision on benalf of its plandered citizens is basely negligent of its duty. A govern peace exists between the late beligerents, the forms of which are dictated wholly by Congress, which is under the control of the Republican party. Nothing but the proceeds of the confiscation of a small portion of the property of the wealthy Rebels can be applied to pay the damagae infilted by the maranders, unless if be paid out by the Treasury of the United States. A few Republican uncrears, always errate in their course, are flitting through and exploding in the Republican attacksphere. They attract sufficient public attention to emble them to assure the aminable Rebels who indicted this lighty that they need fear no contiscation; that nobody of any note in the sake of renuncration, or of late,. They assure them that nething shall be taken from Alken's estate of millions, from Hampton, Davis, Orr, Pasikner, or from a thousand others who are still worth their hundreds of insusands, to reimburse the loyal men. North and South, who were plundered of their estates, and take no steps to inforce these rights. These remarks apply to large portions of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohis, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as to the Slave States. He who can patiently listen to that patient hundreds of inforce these rights. These remarks apply to large portions of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohis, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as to the Slave States. He who can patiently listen to that patient hundreds of their states for two seasons should sit indifferent to these sufficiences. And take no steps to inforce these rights. These remarks apply to large portions of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohis, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as to the Slave States. He who can patiently listen to that patient hundreds of our taxation to defray the expenses of taxis, portation, and

THE SOUTHERN STATES. VIRGINIA. THE RICHMOND RIOT.

BY TRIMORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—The Mayor to-day closed the investigation into the recent riot, and sent up for in-dictments two colored men and two white firemen.

MISSOURI

BY TREESGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ST. LOUIS, May 27.—A majority of the managers of colored people to all their cars on an equality with the the street railroad cass in this city have decided to admit

LOUISIANA.

BY THE ROBARD TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.—An order of Gen. Sheri dan extends the time for registration until June 29. THE INDIAN WAR.

FIVE THOUSAND INDIANS ON THE WAR PATH-FORTS BELENAP AND ABBUCKLE THREATENED.

FORT SMITH, Ark., via Little Rock, May 28.-The

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

IR. JOHN HAY TO SUCCEED MINISTER MOTLEY-GEN. ORD AND THE POLITICAL STATUS OF THE PREEDMEN-PROGRESS OF THE IMPRACHMENT INVESTIGATION—TENNESSEE APPAULS—THE PRES-IDENT'S TRIP TO RALEIGH.

BY THEROMAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. Washington, DeC., Tuesday, May 28, 1867. John Hay, esq., formerly Private Sceretary to President Lincoln, has been appointed Clarge d'Affairs at Vienna, Austria, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Motley.

The order No. 5 of Gen. Ord, commanding the

Fourth Military District, which vistually prevents all

freedmen from taking any part in political matters, is creating some talk in Mississippi, and at least one prominent citizen, R. W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc, has written to Secretary Stanton and Gen, Grant, asking that Gen. Ord be required either to modify the order or that he be removed, so as to give the position to one more just to all classes. Mr. Flourney wrote a long letter to Gen. Ord, telling him that it was absolutely necessary to secure both the peace and loyalty of Mississippi, that a branch of the Republican party should be organized to counteract the influences of the sectional party which has always existed in that State; of course such a party must rest in a great measure upon the support of the newly enfranchised population. But he tells the General that it could not have an existence unless it was placed under the protection of the Government authorities. Those who wish to organize such a party do not ask the aid of the military, but simply its protection, so that the members can freely exercise the rights of freemen. Mr. Flournoy says that the disaffeeted have construed the number five order to mean that Gen. Ord considers the vote of the freedmen to be secondary to his labor and obedience to his contract, thus recognizing him as a mere margal laborer who should not rise above that station. Gene Ord returns this letter with the indorsement that he holds the opinion that the most important duty devolving upon freedmen is that they provide by their own labor for their support, and that he cannot see that this opinion can be construed to the benefit of Rebels or Union men; to prevent poverty and starvation among the masses the soil must be tilled. Part 3 of General Order No. 5 means this, and this only, and has no political bearing whatever, as the General commanding has no connection with political parties. He will neither prevent nor assist party organizations. In his letters to Gen, Grant and Secretary Stanton, Mr. Flournoy says Gen. Ord evades the point of the request of the Mississippi loyalists. He seems to think they want him to assist in building up a Republican party there, while on the contrary they only ask that they be protected in their rights. In a letter to a prominent citizen here Mr. F. remarks there is not a square foot in the State where a meeting of whites and blacks would be permitted to organize a Republican party; if the military were not present, mobs and murder would be the result. All the freedmen and many white loyalists are anxious to form such a party, but nutil they can get more assurance from the military authorities that they will be protected in their

Sec. McCalloch and Col. Morrow, the President's Private Secretary, and several witnesses of minor importance, were before the Judiciary Committee to-day. Mr. McCulloch was called and examined in relation to the appointment of Treasury Agents and Internal Revenue Officers in the Southern States who were not required to prescribe to the test oath. He also testified in relation to restoration of cotton seized by the United States Government to Rebel . claimants. Col. Morrow was examined concerning alleged malpractice of certain White-House officials. Col. Morrow was also called upon to give his version of the dispatch of Gen. Sheridan's to the President in relation to the New-Orleans riots, which appeared in a garbled form in The New York Times last Sommer. Mr. Ashley thinks he has a clear case against the President in this matter and is of opinion that he can prove, that the dispatch was garbled at the instance of President and given to the newspaper press in its marbled form to help his course in the New-Orleans riot troubles. The Committee has taken a very large amount of testimony, and have examined into aimost every charge made against the President. An effort will be made by the Committee to adjourn over at the end of this week to meet again on the first of July, when, if there shall be a quorum, they will make their report. Several prominent public men here, who are well known to favor impeachment, appear to think the evidence taken by the Committee is sufficient to compel them to make out a case of impeachment against the President. It is well known that by their own showing several of the President's Cabinet have, with his cognizance, openly violated the laws of Congress. Mr. McCulloch's evidence to-day was on this very point. It is thought the Maryland election case will not be considered by the Committee at the present meeting.

It appears that the principal matter which Gen.

rights, they dare not do so.

Thomas was called here to advise with the President on is as to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. It seems the Rebel element in Tennessee are becoming afraid of losing the State at the coming election, and they are anxious that the President should interfere and aid them if possible. These Tehnessee Rebels have been raising a howl against what they term "Brownlow's militia," and have been sending to the President all sorts of pitiable stories about imagined outrages, asking that he protect them. The matter was considered in Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was determined to have a force in readiness to send to the State in time to be present when the election takes place. This is almost a parallel case to that of Maryland last Fall, when Johnson sent Grant to help elect Swann Governor. Gen. Thomas will leave for his command in a few days. Several fifth-rate Louisiana politicians, or at least

who hail from Louisiana, but have been lying around Washington since the Rebellion ended, have drawn up a petition for the removal of Gov. Wells of that State. These belong to the same party that have been trying to have Sheridan removed. Their petition has not yet been presented to the President. It will never amount to anything as, according to the President's "policy." Louisiana is a State in the Union,

and he cannot interfere with her State officers. There is authority for stating that Chief-Justice Chase has completed-excepting in four or five cases

FORT SMITH, Ark., via Little Rock, May 28.—The interpreter of the Camanches arrived here to day, and reports 5,000 Indians on the new war path, about 2,000 going toward Fort Belknar, buckle.

Str. Louis, May 27.—A dispatch from Omaha says that a fight occurred on the 19th inst, at Fine Blut, but that a fight occurred on the 19th inst, at Fine Blut, but that a fight occurred on the 19th inst, at Fine Blut, but that a fight occurred on the 19th inst, at Fine Blut, but that a fight occurred on the 19th inst, at Fine Blut, but that a fight occurred on the 19th inst, at Fine Blut, but that a fight occurred at Caprenne Fass, on the 20th inst, the which one of the former and six of the latter were killed. Another fight occurred at Caprenne Fass, on the 20th inst, the which one of the name was killed. Grass along the northern route across the plaints is insufficient for pasture, and is six weeks later than usual.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The steamship Serram Nevada, from Mazatlar, has arrived. She brings \$165,000 in treasure. The along mutation of this city celebrated the Queen's Birthday by a loanguet. The French, Italian, Cleared.

The Benevolent Associations of this city celebrated the Gueen's Birthday by a loanguet. The French, Italian, Queen's Birthday by a loanguet. The French, Italian, Cleared.

The president feaves here on Sunday morning for Raileight, N. C., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Stover, one of his lecturers, and one or more servants. No members of the Cabinet are to be of the party so far as known. The party will be absent a few party of the Treasury on the provisions of the first party of the Treasury and for citizen and the party of the Treasury of the Party of the Treasury of th